

GHSA Classification Proposal
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Reasons for Proposal

- Eliminate advantages schools have over others in our present system of classification.

Reasoning for proposal

- Install a system of classification assignments for schools to ensure competitive balance and equity.

Perceived Advantages

- Ability to control a school's enrollment by selective enrollment.
- Separate Public vs. Private Schools
- Out of zone students.
- Recruitment of students

Out of Zone Students

- This issue is not an issue for just, City and Private schools. Many of our county Public Schools also have open enrollment and many of their students come from out of zone.
- It is also believed the percentage of your enrollment that is out of zone gives a decided advantage to schools.

Out of Zone Proposal

- All schools must submit with their FTE count and a list/number to GHSA of all out of zone students in grades 9-12. Any students that enroll after this date will also be submitted to GHSA for reclassification purposes. If a school moves above their class in the middle of a cycle due to out of zone students enrolling they will not be allowed to participate in the playoffs that year.

Out of Zone Proposal

- The GHSA will provide on their webpage (accessible only by login) a number of out of zone students per school.
- The GHSA will also post a number of hardships granted .
- This will create a checks and balances for all member schools across the state.

Out of Zone Proposal

- Two ways to address out of zone students to eliminate advantages.
 - 1) Multiplier
 - 2) Assign a number to add to total enrollment based on the percentage of out of zone students per your total enrollment.

Out of Zone Proposal -1

- **Multiplier:**
For each student that is out of zone in grades 9-12 the GHSA will apply a 3.0 multiplier to be added to those out of zone students.
Example: School with 1400 in zone students and 50 (X 3) out of zone will have a GHSA enrollment number or 1550.

Out of Zone Proposal-2

- Number assigned based on percentage of out of zone students compared to total enrollment.
- 0%-5% out of zone: add 100 to total enrollment
- 6%-10% out of zone: add 200 to total enrollment
- 11-15% out of zone: add 300 to total enrollment
- 16-25% out of zone: add 400 to total enrollment
- Over 25% out of zone: plays in highest classification.

Selective vs. Nonselective Enrollment

- Schools have a considerable advantage by controlling the students they allow in to their school.
- 1) Can control which classification they are in by not allowing students to attend
 - 2) Can only allow students to attend that will benefit their overall cause

Proposal for Selective/Nonselective Enrollment

- Schools must declare as Selective enrollment if they use any of the processes listed to determine if a student is admitted to their school.
 - 1) Student must take an entrance exam to be admitted.
 - 2) School has a review committee or person to evaluate the student's application.
 - 3) School charges tuition or out of zone fee.
 - 4) Refuse students with special needs
 - 5) Offers incentives such as scholarships or discounts on tuition for attending.

Proposal for Selective/Nonselective Enrollment

- Schools may declare as nonselective enrollment schools if the **do not** use any of the following for determining enrollment:
 - 1) Entrance Exams
 - 2) Committee or Individual to review their application for attendance.
 - 3) Tuition or out of zone fee.
 - 4) Refuse students with special needs (Special Education)
 - 5) Require students to have expectations for behavior or academic achievement above those required of in zone students.

**School may deny a student out of zone acceptance of students with serious criminal or discipline records from previous school.

Proposal for Selective/Nonselective Enrollment

- Schools declared as nonselective enrollment will have their GHSA enrollment number determined by:
- Total number of students in school with the multiplier added for out of zone students.

Separate Public vs Private Playoffs

- Separate Public vs Private playoff events in all sports.
- Private schools can draw students based on athletic qualifications and offer student incentives to recruit/attend
- **There are only 13 private schools outside of Class A.** They compete in AAAA, AAA and AA. Eight are in AA
- Possibly 2 private school divisions (Large and Small)
- If private schools would like to compete for a public school championship, they would play two classes up
- In football, six of those 13 private schools made the semifinals or better, and nine made the quarterfinals.
- In all sports, those 13 private schools won 33 (61%) of a possible 54 state championships in AAAA, AAA and AA in 2014.